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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.
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SELECTIONS.

From the American Farmer.

BAKEWELL SHEEP AND DEVON CATTLE.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1831.

MR. SMITH—Permit me to make a few observations on the subject of Bakewell sheep and Devonshire cattle; if you think them worthy a place in your useful paper for the benefit of the public, you are at liberty to publish them. It has been frequently requested of me, verbally and also by letter, from various parts of the United States, to give my candid opinion which is the best sheep and cattle for the American farmer to turn his attention to. I have for a number of years past given the preference to Devon cattle and Bakewell sheep, and I have turned my attention to them in preference to all others; and I still am convinced they are decidedly the best breed in the United States. I have information from a large proportion of the best judges which I have become acquainted with, for the two last fall and winter seasons in the New-York cattle market, in which I have spent about four months in each of the two last years, in making sales of fat cattle and Bakewell sheep to a large amount. When I say best judges, I mean the grazier, drover, farmer and butcher; most of them have come to the conclusion with myself, that they are the breeds which practical men ought to turn their attention to. The New-York cattle market is supplied from most of the states in the Union; for instance, Ohio sends annually from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars in fat cattle, Virginia a large quantity, Pennsylvania of itself in the four months which I attended, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, and I should say upwards of double that amount annually. New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island, their proportions; not uncommon to see on a market day upwards of fourteen hundred head of cattle of different breeds. This is the place for judgment and observation on the various kinds; you might stand on an elevated platform erected for the accommodation of the butchers and graziers, and view the different enclosures provided for the purpose of offering this large number of cattle for sale, and easily behold the beautiful dark red Devons, and point them out from all others; there is something peculiar in their color. I have the breed from black cows, in fact nearly all colors, and the calves of half and three-quarter blooded are generally red. I do not remember more than about four full-blooded ones in my time in this country being fattened for the market, but a vast number of halves, three-quarters, and seven-eighths; the four I have reference to, the two fed by Mr. Hurlbut, Winchester, Connecticut, and I cannot answer for their being full-blooded, my information respecting these two being derived from butchers and drovers. For further information reference might be had to your paper, No. 52, Vol. 12th. I fatted a heifer four years ago, slaughtered in Philadelphia, admired for her beauty and fatness; also one fattened by Mr. Thompson of Baltimore, which excelled all for weight, agreeably to size and appearance when alive, exceeding the butcher's judgment in weight when slaughtered. Their good quality as milkers are highly spoken of; my own experience is not sufficient to state the quantity of milk they give at a milking. My full-blood calves have always been suffered to run with the cows until they generally weaned themselves. But surely Mr. Hurlbut would not keep bad milkers to make an hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cheese annually for Baltimore market, as stated in your paper, March 11, No. 52, Vol. 12. But I will state what Mr. Bloomfield, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, said when on a visit to this country, and at my house in Delaware, about six years ago. He had been living under Mr. Coke, Devonshire, Eng. Being his principal man to oversee his cattle, he (Mr.B.) stated, for several weeks previous to his leaving England, he had made from twenty cows, 200 pounds of butter per week—ten pounds for each cow, and I feel assured they must give rich milk, for the calves are always remarkably fat. No better proof for their giving good milk. Mr. Caleb Churchman, residing near Philadelphia, a considerable drover of lean stock, has been purchasing from the farmers called the Holland Company settlers in the state of New-York. He (Mr. C.) told me about two weeks ago, that Devon cattle had taken the lead in preference to every other breed in that country. I returned from New-York on the 22d inst.; while there I was told by the most respectable butchers and drovers in that market, that the two steers of Mr. Hurlbut weighed, one 1528, the other 1438 pounds nett beef, and were allowed by all I conversed with, to be the best pair of oxen ever seen in that city, not only for their weight proportionably to their size, but a beautiful color, small bone, and very fine, rich beef.

Thirty-seven of the forty-three Bakewell sheep I made mention of in your paper, No. 28, Vol. 12, were slaughtered last week in New-York, and allowed by good judges to be the best ever exhibited in that city. I sold them to Mr. John Perren for 12 1-2 cts. per lb., and the thirty-seven when dressed, weight, 4,045 lbs., total amount $505,62 1-2. weighed in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen. When it is considered that twenty-one of these sheep were but one year old past, fifteen but two years old past, with one of four years old this spring, you will be ready to say with me, that this breed of sheep, and the Devon cattle, are worthy the attention of the American grazier, breeders, and keepers of sheep, in preference to all others. The New-York butchers will tell you they make the best lambs that come to that market. An objection has frequently been made, that "they make the mutton too fat;" this is remedied by killing them at early age. If the Bakewell can be made to excel the common sheep in weight at the age of one year, when you have to keep the common sheep four years to bring him to the same weight, surely the preference should be given to the Bakewell. Another good quality, they have always been considered to carry the greatest weight of flesh to a smaller proportion of bone than any other sheep in the world. I feel I shall be tedious with my subject on sheep and cattle at this time; but not seeing your paper of the 18th inst. till I had prepared the above to be forwarded to you, and feeling a desire to give a more minute statement of the several weights of my thirty-seven wethers for the information of our Chester county friends, and Mr. Fow of Philadelphia, their several weights are as follows:

1,	130*	11,	157*	21,	110*	31,	89
2,	113*	12,	106*	22,	116*	32,	107*
3,	132*	13,	107*	23,	116*	33,	99
4,	97	14,	108*	24,	100	34,	87
5,	120*	15,	103	25,	120*	35,	88
6,	126*	16,	88	26,	100	36,	89
7,	120*	17,	106*	27,	117*	37,	130*
8,	105*	18,	81	28,	95		
9,	98	19,	94	29,	138*		689
10,	132*	20,	92	30,	129*		
	1,173		1,042		1,141		

Take the twenty-two largest weights marked thus,* and you will find the average of each sheep is upwarbs of 30 lbs. per quarter. It must also be considered they were killed on Wednesday morning, which was the case, and not weighed till the Friday afternoon following, all this time hanging in an open shed, with their plucks taken out and heads off, exposed to a drying wind, which must have made the weight less, for each sheep at least from two to four lbs. than it would have been if they had been slaughtered, weighed the next and hung up in a cellar, which is the general method adopted in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Again, you will see they were not weighed by half pounds, but by good weight given by the pound; you will be inclined to conclude with myself, had they been weighed by other standards they would have been made to weigh considerably more. But their weight is sufficient to excel all other lots of sheep of the same number on record in this country, being all raised from lambs and fatted by myself. It has been admitted by a number of English gentlemen acquainted with the feeding districts in England, they never saw a greater display of fine mutton exhibited at any one time; I might include all the butchers and drovers; they said they far excelled all others ever slaughtered in the city of N. York. Mr. J. Perren, the gentlemen who purchased them, was of the opinion they carried ten pounds of wool each; if so, their skins were worth five dollars each. The weight of the loose fat I neglected to obtain; but one of their cauls was weighed at the time of their being taken out of the sheep, which weighed twenty pounds: this was considered a great curiosity, exceeding all they had ever seen. The mode of feeding these sheep was nothing more than common, running with others on good pasture during the summer, no grain given to them till taken to the sheep yard about the 1st of December: their food principally the ruta baga turnip, and good upland hay, with a small proportion of corn and oats per day.

Yours, most truly, JOHN BARNEY.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

Concluded from page 142.

The British varieties of saddle horse of more inferior description are very numerous, as colts, galloways, and ponies. Cobs are a thick, compact, hackney breed, from fourteen hands to fourteen hands two inches high, in great request for elderly and heavy persons to ride, or to drive in low phætons, &c. Galloways and ponies are lately in much request also for low chaises; a demand which will lead to a cultivation of their form; the number bred requires little increase, as several waste districts or moors throughout England are already appropriated principally to the purpose of rearing ponies.

The British varieties of war or cavalry horse, and of carriage and cart horse, are considered to have been derived from the German and Flemish breeds, meliorated by judicious culture. Most of the superior varieties contain a mixture of Arabian or Spanish blood. Cavalry horses are found amongst the larger sort of hacknies; and the observations made in the late wars, sufficiently show the justice of the selection. Except in a few unhappy instances, where a mistaken admiration of the Hulans had led to selecting them too light, the English cavalry horse possessed a decided superiority over the best French horses in strength and activity, as well as over the Germans, whose horses, on the other hand, by their bulk and heavy make, were incapable of seconding the efforts of the British dragoons. The coach, chariot, and stage horses are derived, many of them from the Cleveland bays, further improved by a mixture of blood. Others are bred from a judicious union of blood and bone, made by the breeders in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and other midland counties.

The varieties of draught horse were originally as numerous as the districts from whence they were bred, each having its favorite breed; but since the intercourse among farmers and breeders has been greater, those in common use are so mixed as to render it difficult to determine of what variety they partake the most. At present, the principally esteemed draught horses are the Suffolk punch, the Cleveland bay, the black, and the Lanark or Clydesdale. The native breeds of draught horses of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, are much too small for the purposes of agricultural draught as now conducted; but by cultivation, the improved breeds pointed out, have furnished such animals as are equal to every thing required of them.

The black horse, bred in the midland counties of England, is a noble and useful animal; and furnishes those grand teams we see in the coal, flour, and other heavy carts and wagons about London; where the immense weight of the animal's body assists his accompanying strength to move the heaviest loads. But the present system of farming requires horses of less bulk and more activity for the usual agricultural purposes, better adapted for travelling, and more capable of enduring fatigue; consequently this breed is seldom seen in the improved farms. The black cart horse is understood to have been formed, or at least to have been brought to its present state, by means of stallions and mares imported from the low countries; though there appears to be some difference in the accounts that have been preserved, in regard to the places from whence they were originally brought, and to the persons who introduced them, (*Culley on Live Stock*, p. 32, and *Marshal's Economy of the Midland Counties*, vol. i. p. 306.)—Marshal, under too confined a view, and probably prejudiced against the breed on account of its fancied want of spirit, as well as for the alleged tendency to become flat and pommiced in the feet, is most unreasonably severe on it, when he says, "the breed of grey rats, with which this island has of late years been overrun, are not a greater pest in it than the breed of black fen horses; at least while cattle remain scarce as at present, and while the flesh of horses remains to be rejected as an article of human food." (*Marshal's Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 164.) The present improved sub-variety of this breed is said to have taken its rise in six Zealand mares, sent over from the Hague by the late Lord Chesterfield, during his embassy at that court.

The Cleveland bays, which owe some of their most valuable properties to crosses with the race horse, have long been celebrated as one of the best breeds in the island; but they are said to have degenerated of late.—They are reared to a great extent in Yorkshire, the farmers of which county are remarkable for their knowledge in every thing that relates to this species of live stock. In activity and hardiness, these horses, perhaps, have no superior. Some capital hunters have been produced by putting full-bred stallions to mares of this sort; but the chief object latterly has been to breed coach horses, and such as have sufficient strength for a two-horse plow. Three of these horses carry a ton and a half of coals, travelling sixty miles in twenty-four hours, without any other rest but two or three halts upon the road: and frequently perform this labor four times a-week.

The Suffolk punch is a very useful animal for rural labor, and is particularly esteemed by the farmers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, but the merit of this breed seems to consist more in constitutional hardiness than in any apparent superiority of shape.—"Their color is mostly yellowish or sorrel, with a white ratch or blaze on their faces; the head large, ears wide, muzzle coarse, fore-end low, back long, sometimes, but always very straight, sides flat, shoulders too far forward, hind-quarters middling, but rather high about the hips, legs round and short in the posterns, deep-bellied, and full in the flank. Here, perhaps, lies much of the merit of these horses; for we know, from observation and experience, that all deep-bellied horses carry their food long, and consequently are enabled to stand longer and harder days' works. However, certain it is, that these horses do perform surprising days' works. It is well known, that the Suffolk and Norfolk farmers plow more land in a day than any other people in the island; and these are the kind of horses every where used in those districts." (*Culley on Live Stock*, p. 27.) Since Culley's time much pains have been taken to improve this useful breed, and to render them, by cultivation, fitted not only for heavy but for light work. So great has been the estimation of this breed in Ireland, that Beresford of ——, procured from Suffolk a cart stallion, for which he gave a hundred guineas; and which he allowed to cover all the Suffolk mares brought to him gratis.

The Clydesdale horse has been long in high repute in Scotland and the north of England; and, for the purposes of the farmer, is probably equal to any other breed in Britain. Of the origin of this race, various accounts have been given, but none of them so clear, or so well authenticated as to merit any notice. They have got this name, not because they are bred only in Clydesdale or Lanarkshire, for the same description of horses are reared in the other western counties of Scotland, and all over that tract which lies between the Clyde and the Forth, but because the principal markets at which they are sold, Lanark, Carnwath, Rutherglen and Glasgow, are situated in that district, where they are also preserved in a state of greater purity than in most other parts. They are rather larger than the Suffolk punches, and the neck is somewhat longer; their color is black, brown or grey, and a white spot on the face is esteemed a mark of beauty. The breast is broad; the shoulder thick, with the reaching cartilaginous portion of the blade-bone nearly as high as the withers, and not so much thrown backwards as in road horses; the hoof round, and usually black, with wide heels; the back straight and broad, but not too long; the hucks visible, but not prominent, and the space between them and the ribs short; the tail heavy, and well haired; the thighs meeting each other so near as to leave only a small groove for the tail to rest on. One most valuable property of this breed is, that they are remarkably true pullers, a restive horse being rarely found among them.

The Welch horse bears a near resemblance, in point of size and hardiness, to the best of the native breed of the highlands of Scotland, and other hilly countries in the north of Europe. It is too small for the present two-horse ploughs; but few horses are equal to them for enduring fatigue on the road.—"I well remember," says Culley, "one that I rode for many years, which, to the last, would have gone upon a pavement by choice, in preference to a softer road." (*Observations on Live Stock*, p. 35.)

The galloway, so called from its being found chiefly in that province of Scotland, has now become very rare; it is a little horse, of much the same size as the former, or rather larger; the breed having been neglected from its unfitness for the present labors of agriculture. The true galloways are said to resemble the Spanish horses; and there is a tradition, that some of the latter, that had escaped from one of the vessels of the Armada, wrecked on the coast of Galloway, were allowed to intermix with the native race. Such of this breed as have been preserved in any degree of purity, are of a light bay or brown color, with black legs, and are easily distinguished by the smallness of their head and neck, and the clearness of their bone.

The still smaller horses of the Highlands and isles of Scotland are distinguished from the larger breeds by the several appellations of *ponies*, *shelties*, and in Gaelic of *garrons* or *gearrons*. They are reared in great numbers in the Hebrides, or western isles, where they are found in the greatest purity. Different varieties of the same race are spread over all the Highland district, and the northern isles. This ancient breed is supposed to have been introduced into Scotland from Scandinavia, when the Norwegians and Danes first obtained a footing in these parts. "It is precisely the same breed that subsists

at present in Norway, the Feroe Isles, and Iceland, and is totally distinct from every thing of horse kind on the continent of Europe, south of the Baltic. In confirmation of this, there is one peculiar variety of the horse in the Highlands, that deserves to be noticed: it is there called the *eel-backed* horse. He is of different colors, light bay, dun, and sometimes cream colored; but has a blackish list that runs along the ridge of the back, from the shoulder to the rump, which has a resemblance to an eel stretched out. This very singular character subsists also in many of the horses of Norway, and is no where else known." *(Walker's Hebrides*, vol. ii. p. 158.) "The Highland horse is sometimes only nine, and seldom twelve hands high, excepting in some of the southern of the Hebrides, where the size has been raised to thirteen or fourteen hands by selection and better feeding. The best of this breed are handsomely shaped, have small legs, large manes, little neat heads,and are extremely active and hardy. The common colors are grey, bay, and black; the last is the favorite one." *(General Report of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 176.)

From the New England Farmer.

SPAYED COWS.

Mr. Fessenden:—Some years since, I passed the summer at Natchez, and put up at the hotel then kept by Mr. Thomas Winn. During the time that I was there, I noticed two remarkably fine cows, which were kept constantly in the stable, the servant who had charge of the horses, feeding them regularly three times a day, with *green Guinea grass*, cut with a sickle.

These cows had so often attracted my attention, on account of the great beauty of their form and deep red color, the large size of their bags, and the high condition in which they were kept, that I was at length induced to ask Mr. Winn to what breed of cattle they belonged, and his reasons for keeping them constantly in the stable, in preference to allowing them to run in the pasture, where they could enjoy the benefit of air and exercise, and at the same time crop their own food and thereby save the labor and trouble of feeding them? Mr. Winn, in reply to these enquiries, stated that the two cows which I so much admired were of the common stock of the country, and he believed of *Spanish origin*—but that they were both *spayed cows*, and that they had given milk either two or three years.—Considering this a phenomenon (if not in nature, at least in art,) I made further inquiries of Mr. Winn, who politely entered into a very intereresting detail, communicating facts, which were as extraordinary as they were novel to me, and supposing that they will prove equally as interesting to your numerous agricultural readers, as they were to me, I am induced, on the request of a friend, to offer them for publication in your very valuable journal, in the hope that some of the farmers who supply our large towns with milk, will deem them of sufficient importance, to make experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether the results which they may obtain, will corroborate the facts stated by Mr. Winn, and which should they be fully confirmed, may lead to great and important benefits, not only to farmers but to tavern keepers and inhabitants of cities, and villages who now keep cows, in order that they may be sure of a constant supply of *pure* and *unadulterated* milk.

Mr. Winn, by way of preface observed, that he had in former years been in the habit of reading the English Magazines which contained accounts of the plowing matches which were annually held in some of the southern counties of England, performed by cattle, and that he had noticed that the prizes were generally adjudged to the plowmen who worked with *spayed heifers*—and although there was no connexion between that subject and the facts which he should state, it was nevertheless the cause which first directed his mind into that train of thought and reasoning, which resulted in the *discovery* of the facts which he detailed, and which I will relate as accurately as my memory will enable me to do it after the lapse of more than twenty years.

Mr. Winn's frequent reflections, had (he said,) led him to the belief, '*that if cows were* SPAYED *soon after calving and while in a full flow of milk, they would continue to give milk for many years, without intermission or any dimunition of quantity,except what would be caused by a change from green to dry or less succulent food.*'

To test this *hypothesis*, Mr. Winn caused a very good cow, then in full milk, to be *spayed;* the operation was performed about one month after the cow had produced her *third* calf; it was not attended with any severe pain or much or long continued fever; the cow was apparently well in a few days, and very soon yielded her usual quantity of milk, and continued to give milk freely for several years, without any intermission, or any diminution in quantity, except when the feed was scarce and dry—but a full flow of milk always returned upon the return of a full supply of *green food*. This cow ran in the Mississippi low grounds or swamp, near to Natchez, got cast in deep mire and was found dead. Upon her death, Mr. Winn caused a *second* cow to be *spayed;* the operation was entirely successful, the cow gave milk constantly for several years—but in jumping a fence, stuck a stake in her bag that inflicted a severe wound, which obliged Mr. Winn to kill her. Upon this *second loss*, Mr. Winn had two other cows *spayed*, and to prevent the recurrence of injuries from similar causes with those which had occasioned him the loss of the two *first spayed* cows, he resolved to keep them always in the stable, or some safe inclosure, and to supply them regularly with *green food*, which that climate, throughout the greater part, if not all the year, enabled him to procure.

The result in regard to the two last spayed cows, was, as in the case of the two first, entirely satisfactory, and fully established, as Mr. Winn believed, the fact, that the *spaying* of cows, *while* in full milk, will cause them to continue to give milk during the residue of their lives, or until prevented by old age.

When I saw the two last spayed cows, it was, I believe, during the third year that they had constantly given milk, after they were spayed.

The character of Mr. Winn, (now deceased) was highly respectable, and the most entire confidence could be reposed in the fidelity of his statements, and as regarded the facts which he communicated in relation to the several cows which he had spayed, numerous persons with whom I became acquainted, fully confirmed his statements.

At the time to which I alluded, I endeavored to persuade Mr. Winn to communicate the foregoing facts to the late Judge Peters, then President of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. But he was restrained from complying with my request by an extreme unwillingness to appear before the public, and *peradventure*, his *discovery* might prove not to be new, as doubts in regard to the facts, might, *where he was unknown*, subject him to some degree of ridicule.

The many and great advantages that would result to the community from the possession of a stock of cows that would be *constant milkers*, are too obvious to require an enumeration.

Should gentlemen be induced from this communication to make experiments, they will find it better to spay cows which have had several calves, rather than heifers; as at that age, their bags are usually large and well formed, and are capable of carrying a much greater quantity of milk (without pain and inconvenience) than younger animals.

Keene, N. H. April 1, 1831. Viator.

ROUGE PLANT AND GUACO PLANT.

Dr. Hamilton has received a letter from Mr. D. Fanning, the proprietor of the Botanic Garden at Caraccas, including some rare seeds from that country, among which was one, a Convolvulvus, which furnishes a striking example of the great power of vegetation within the tropics, as Mr. Fanning mentions his having trained it 5000 feet in the space of six months. Some seeds of most beautiful Crotalaria, and a few seeds of the Ravina tinctoria, or rouge plant, which cannot fail to come into high repute among the fair dames of fashion. It is believed by the secretary to be a nondescript species; and he has, therefore, given it the provisional name of tinctoria, from its peculiar properties, as a means of distinguishing it till an opportunity offers of determining it botanically. It is much used as rouge by the ladies of Caraccas, one berry being sufficient for the service of the toilet at one time. It possesses two qualities which will strongly recommend its use in preference to any of the rouges commonly employed, that of not injuring the natural complexion, and that of not being affected or obliterated by perspiration, while its color equals that of the finest carmine. From the account given by Mr. Fanning, we should conceive this fine pigment capable of being usefully employed in the arts. A few of the seeds have been given to Mr. Pontey. Dr. Hamilton is promised a supply of twelve bottles of the juice of the Guaco plant, so celebrated as an antidote to the poison of snakes, and an infallible cure for gout, rheumatism, and a multitude of other distressing maladies.—The abundance of this supply will enable it to be tried upon a large scale. It may be expected by the first vessel from Laguira that touches at Cowes.—*Plymouth Journal, Sept.* 16.

Canal!—Sixty one boats with heavy cargoes of merchandize, for the west, cleared at Albany on the 7th of May; and the sum of *five thousand and three dollars and fifty nine cents* was paid on them for toll.

History informs us that the siege of Canadia cost the Venetians 366,743 cannon balls; 48,119 bombs, and consumed 50,317 barrels.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1831.

POTATOES.

We are convinced, that according to the real value of this crop amongst us, there is none so neglected as Potatoes. According to the table of nutritive matter contained in different vegetables, given by us at page 20, we calculated the produce of an acre of Potatoes at 12,500 lbs. Now every farmer knows that to be far below the actual produce of an acre when well managed, and yet by the same calculation it would appear that one acre of Potatoes afforded as much nutritive matter as two acres of Indian corn, calculated at forty bushels per acre, or as three acres of wheat at twenty bushels per acre. Thus the cultivation of Potatoes, as far as regards the support of animal life, is of greater importance than that of Indian corn or wheat, as two or three to one. Now all these crops are raised as food either for man or beast, and the one that will produce the greatest profit, of course is the one which will be cultivated by economical farmers.—In order to make a comparison of the profit of these different crops, we must assume some standard price for the produce, allowing the rent of land to be the same, and for the convenience of calculating we will allow the expense of raising each crop and carrying it to market to be equal. We will assume prices which will correspond with the market prices of this village for the last season, viz.: Potatoes 25 cents, Corn 50, and Wheat one dollar per bushel, and the rate of produce to be—Wheat 20 bushels, Corn 40 bushels, and Potatoes 250 per acre. The amount of each acre will stand thus:—Potatoes $62 50, Wheat $20, Indian Corn $20; making the produce of one acre of Potatoes greater than three acres of either of the other crops.

We are aware that many will say that this calculation will only hold good in the neighborhood of large towns; to which we reply, that if it is profitable to fatten hogs with corn, which most of our farmers do, then it must be trebly so to feed them with Potatoes, and the pork can be carried to market at the same price. Again, it may be said that wheat, when raised and thrashed out, is ready for market. This we grant; but calculate this is generally fifteen months after the crop was sown, and eighteen months after the preparatory labor for the crop was commenced, and of course the land for wheat can only produce a crop once in two years, whereas for corn or potatoes one crop can be produced annually. As for the situation in which land is left after taking either of the three crops from it, no one will hesitate to pronounce in favor of that which produced the Potatoes. Much has been said in favor of turnip husbandry, but as we are convinced that one acre of Potatoes is equal to ten acres of turnips, we shall never trouble our readers much with that subject, unless it is for raising them for the table.

We are not able to inform our readers at what precise time Potatoes were introduced into the gardens in what is now the United States, but the following extract from Lewis' history of Lynn will give perhaps as correct ideas as to the time and size of the tubers at the time mentioned, as any thing that can be found on the subject:—

"About the year 1718, Potatoes were first introduced into Lynn. A man received two or three, which he planted; and when he gathered the produce a few of them were roasted and eaten merely for curiosity; the rest were put into the shell of a gourd, and hung up in the cellar. The next year he planted them all, and had enough to fill a two bushel basket. He knew not what to do with so many, and gave some of them to his neighbors. Soon after, one of them said to him—'Well, I have found that Potatoes are good for something. I had some of them boiled, and ate them with fish, and they relished very well.' It was several years after this before Potatoes came into general use, and then only in small quantities."

Dr. Belknap, in his *History of New-Hampshire*, states that the first Potatoes ever raised in New-England, grew in the garden of Nathaniel Walker, of Andover, in 1719. From the agreement of these records, we may suppose that that was about the time of their introduction, and they are described by all as being very small—agreeing with Lewis' account that the produce of several might be put in a gourd shell. Every person of observation has noticed the great improvements that have been made with this valuable root within a few years, both in size and quality; and we know of no good reason why these improvements may not be continued, if proper attention is paid to the introduction of new kinds from seed. The idea that Potatoes run out or die by old age, we conceive to be incorrect, as we attribute the disappearance of old varieties to the introduction of new and improved ones; and the theory that the tubers will become mixed by being planted together in hills, is equally unfounded, as it is only by the mixture of the farina or pollen of the blossoms that new varieties are produced.

The best method of planting Potatoes for field culture is in drills, as the produce will be from one quarter to one third greater than when planted in hills, and the expense of cultivating is not increased; in short, we think it does not require as much labor for planting and hoeing an acre in drills as when they are in hills, as the trenching and covering may be done with a plow, when the ground is mellow, as perfectly as by hand. After the ground has been planted sufficient time for the sprouts of the Potatoes to have nearly reached the top of the soil, they should be harrowed with a light harrow lengthwise of the rows or drills; this will loosen the top of the soil and kill all the weeds as effectually as hand hoeing. and a man with a pair of horses may dress out ten acres in one day—after which one dressing with a plow will be all that is required. But where land is full of sods and grass, we would recommend planting in drills and allowing them to remain unhoed until the tops are at least six inches high, then turn in sheep and allow them to remain until they have eaten all the grass and weeds close, which they will do before they feed upon the Potato tops; after which they should be well hilled up with the plow, and the hoeing is completed. By either of the above methods of cultivation, an acre of Potatoes can be raised with less labor than an acre of corn.

In selecting varieties of Potatoes for cultivation, regard should be had to the uses to which they are to be applied. If they are designed for market or for family use, the quality should be considered of greater consequence than the quantity; but when they are for feeding of stock, quantity enters largely into the calculation. We subjoin a list of some of the most valuable varieties cultivated in this section of country, with their common or local names, and their qualities which recommend them. First, we will select a few kinds for the table, omitting some of the early frame Potatoes, which we consider rather as a matter of curiosity than profit, as we consider old Potatoes well kept superior to any of the small early ones we have ever seen, as they are generally watery and insipid.

The Mercer Potato.—This is one of our best Potatoes for family use. It was first produced by a Mr. Gilkey, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. It is rather long and flat in shape, with many eyes. Its color is white, tinged with a pale purple on the tip end, from which circumstance it has been called by some the blue nose. When cut in two, a circle of the same color of the tip end is discovered round the centre. It produces very well, and is one of the most valuable kinds for the supply of the kitchen during the spring months. When boiled, it is white and mealy and of excellent flavor. It has been called by several names, as the Nephannocks, Moshannocks, Blue Noses, and Chenango—all meaning the same Potato.

The Pink-Eye.—This is a Potato which was lately introduced into this country from Ireland. In shape it somewhat resembles the Mercer, but not quite as long—perhaps might be called kidney shaped. It has but few eyes, which are not deep, but are surrounded with a delicate pink color. They are very smooth on the skin, and are liked by the cooks as being easy to clean. In this section they produce tolerably well, and arrive at double the size they do in Ireland, but we do not think them so fine in quality as in that country, but they are certainly a first rate Potato here.

The Sault St. Marie, or Black Kidney.—

These are local names given to a middle sized Potato, recently introduced into this section of country from the place after which we have named it. It is one of the finest Potatoes with which we are acquainted. In shape it is a flattened cone, with very few eyes, which are small and but little indented; the skin, which is a dark purple, becomes considerably checked and rough, from which circumstance we have been led to conclude that is the same one cultivated near Boston, called there the Black Rusty-Coat. It produces well, the vines continuing green until killed by frost. Having cultivated more than thirty kinds of Potatoes, we recommend the three above as being the best assortment for the table that is grown in our country. For feeding to stock, we would recommend the Orange Potato, which is so generally known that it needs no description, and the large round flesh-colored, which bears a close resemblance to the former except in color.—They are both early Potatoes, and we think will produce more than any other kinds with which we are acquainted. Either of these two kinds can be taken off the ground in sufficient season to follow them with a crop of wheat. They are both very good early Potatoes for the table, but are apt to become hollow at the centre when kept late.

PEACH GRUB.

Our valuable and intelligent correspondent, Dr. Spafford, in our 17th number, has given the public some valuable facts, justified by his own experience; and his suggestions on the same subject, as they are on all others, are entitled to great consideration.

We have some misgivings, however, on the subject of his application to expel the peach tree grub in all cases, but having no experience with his remedy, we beg leave to give our readers what facts, pro and con, which the subject recalls to memory, without referring to any direct authorities on those points.

Sir George McKenzie, a distinguished Scotch Horticulturist, gives some very satisfactory results, on annointing the limbs and bodies of trees with oils, to destroy the eggs and pupæ of insects, but cautions against touching the leaf or flower buds, in any case. He further states that the only trees he found injured by the use of oils, was the apricot and cherry. A writer in the Plough Boy for 1823, after stating the troubles he had met with from the peach grub, says that he found lamp oil effectual in expelling them; but that the remedy was as bad as the disease, as it invariably killed his trees.

In an old almanac published in Hartford, Conn. there is a communication which states the circumstance of the preservation of a single tree, among a great number that were destroyed by the grub, by the accidental throwing of a quantity of rags about the root, which had been used to absorb some lamp oil which had been spilled.

If oil does not prove deleterious to the peach, or any of the stone fruits, it is truly a most valuable discovery; as it is of easy application and within the reach of every one, and we shall not fail to make the experiment, and give our readers the result.

We are disposed to think that the *apple tree borer* and the peach grub are of two different species, as the latter only wounds the bark to cause the tree to gum; while the former perforates the solid wood in every direction. We are perfectly aware, that the oils are bane to all the insect tribe and their *larvæ;* one drop of which will instantly destroy the largest of the species.

We would suggest the use of thick rancid oils, which have lost their fluidity or had India Rubber dissolved in them, or turpertine from the pine tree. All essential oils are repugnant in the extreme degree to the whole insect race.

We should have no fears of using any of these as an unguent, to simply annoint, or oil the tree as a preventive to impregnation, in such a manner as not to allow it to reach the roots.

The grub is often so encased with the outer bark and gum, that we should advise the removal of the earth and gum, before any application could be profitably made.

FORMATION OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It has been peculiarly gratifying to us to observe the excitement which has prevailed in this county since the last autumn, for introducing choice varieties of seeds and fruits amongst our farmers and Horticulturists. One year ago this county was rather destitute of the choice varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Grapes. A few gentlemen had furnished their gardens with trees and shrubs from New-York, but these were unknown to the public, and the names of most of them were to the individuals who possessed them. Since that time there has been introduced into this town about twenty new kinds of Pears, forty of Peaches, fifteen of Plums, and fifty of Grapes. These, in addition to the kinds growing before, make the assortment of fruits now with us as extensive as can be found in any inland part of the United States. These varieties have not been procured to be locked up in gardens, but for the purpose of distributing scions to different parts of the county. Perhaps much of this spirit of improvement has been owing to the formation of an Horticultural Society in this county the last year, by which the exertions of those individuals who were disposed to make them for their own comfort and the benefit of others, were systematized so that the least expense might produce the greatest good.

By the formation of such societies, we are convinced that lasting benefits will result to society generally; for when valuable fruits are once introduced into any section of our country, there will always be found individuals who will continue them, who perhaps would never made exertions for their introduction. Again, the organization of such societies forms rallying points for the concentration of information on such subjects as are connected with them, from which each individual may be benefitted by the united experience and exertions of the whole. Another advantage expected from the formation of such societies, is to reduce to order the confusion which now exists with regard to the names of fruit. At present, one kind of fruit may be found under a dozen different names; and, again, a dozen kinds may be found under the same name. This subjects every cultivator to serious and frequent disappointments. The yearly exhibition and comparison of fruits will be very beneficial, as many new kinds will be brought forward which have been raised from seeds in this district, some of which perhaps will be found equal if not superior to old varieties—in short, several such have been discovered which promise to be of importance to the Horticulturist.

We hope many of the adjoining counties will be so far convinced of the utility of our society that they will form similar ones, until our whole country will be furnished with the choicest fruits of the earth. If we look around us in our own country, we find that such societies have almost invariably succeeded; and in Europe they have been found so useful, that the good men of every nation have honored them with membership, and that neither sectarian nor political jealousies have ever affected them. Men of science have patronized them, and philosophers have allowed that the contemplations of the farmer and Horticulturist are more elevated and sublime than those of any other class of people, their vocations tending directly to lead the mind from Nature's works to Nature's God.

APHIS, OR PLANT LOUSE,

A small insect which infests almost every species of tree or plant which is cultivated; and in many cases becomes a serious hindrance to the advancement of vegetation and perfection of the fruit—infesting the young and tender branches and the under side of the leaves: without eating or perforating the leaves, they cause them to curl, dry up, and die. By some process they destroy the functions of the leaf which operate as the lungs do in the animal economy, and cause a saccharine matter to exude on which they exist, and there is no doubt but their depredations, under some particular circumstances, are the cause of the production of the honey dew. The small Black Ant is often observed very busy among the leaves infested with Aphides, travelling over and among them with great eagerness and activity, and by some observers it was thought that they preyed upon their

young, but later and more accurate observations have shown that they protect and even act as nurses to them, in order that by their operations, they shall cause the production of the sweet exudation of which they are so fond.

Great quantities of flies are also observed about plants and trees infested by the Aphis, and on the same errand; which induces us to think that the Aphis, by its peculiar operations, causes a disease in the leaf whereby an ichor or serum is thrown out, which constitute not only theirs, but the food of many other insects.

Almost every vegetable has its own particular species of insect, of various description, colors and sizes, on most of which their colors are green—on the cabbage they are white or grey, on the cherry jet black, on tanzy red, &c. &c. They multiply with astonishing rapidity. The males are winged, and the females without wings. The female possesses the property of producing her young alive in a perfect state during summer, and and in the autumn of laying eggs for the purpose of continuing the species through the winter; they may be observed at the joints of branches, and on the small limbs, of the size and color of particles of black sand from the sand box. The male in autumn attaches itself to those leaves which are downy on the under side, where it passes the winter in perfect shape; while the female contracts into a small black globule full of a soft granulated matter, the final issue and destination of which has not as yet been determined.

In green-houses they are destroyed by tobacco smoke, and it has even been applied to out-standing trees and shrubs, by means of tents or coverings of cloth; but from the expense and trouble, cannot in common cases be applied. A decoction of tobacco, injected by a syringe, or even a boy's common *squirt-gun* with a small aperture, or lime-water, or soap suds, are effectual remedies. Tobacco juice is the most efficient—destroying every living thing but *man*, when properly applied, and doing no injury either to the leaf, root, or body of any vegetable substance. Caterpillars, worms, grubs, nor flies, are proof against it. One sixpenny paper of coarse tobacco will make liquor enough to depopulate a whole territory of these noxious and destructive creatures. *

From the Hartford [Conn.] Mirror.

THE PEACH TREE.

From a desire to encourage the culture of the Peach Tree, we offer the following as the result of experiment and observation.

It is generally known that worms near the surface of the earth, destroy them by eating the bark; the object is therefore to find a preventive in order that the trees may become aged in a healthy state.

It is evident that these worms pass through the common change, and assume the forms of millers, early in the summer, and deposite their eggs in the bark as low as they can find access to it, and that the worms proceeding from them begin to operate in the latter part of the summer when they have been found the size of a common pin. If suffered to remain, they grow to the thickness of a rye straw, each of them girdles the tree about an inch, and the wood from the wounds to the heart dies. Hence it is, that a single wound impairs the vigor of the tree, and a number of them kill it. The point to be gained, is to protect the tree from the millers, and by a simple method, we have succeeded for several years, which is recommended with full confidence.

About the first of May remove the earth from the body of the tree, and shift it to the height of fifteen or sixteen inches, in such manner as to exclude the millers, burying the lower part of it in the earth: we have used straw cut to the length and about half an inch in thickness, bound on with twine. This should be removed about the first of September, as we have sometimes found the young worms in the upper part of the straw, being then readily discovered on the surface of the bark, covered by a little gum. The process should be commenced when the tree is young—they have been found in a rapid growth the first fall after it sprouted. Thus a few minutes in a year devoted to a tree, will protect it against this cause of decay—a very trifling expense compared with the value of this healthy and delicious fruit.

JONATHAN BRACE,
JOHN I. WELLS,
WM. H. IMLAY.

Hartford, Conn. Sept. 8, 1830.

The above recommendation is from persons of the first respectability, and is therefore entitled to full credit. It accords with the suggestions made by us a few days since, and is predicated on the same ground—to fence out, or raise a defence against the attacks of the insect laying the eggs. We however think our recommendation of using tan bark instead of earth, the preferable course: it is easy to procure, easy to remove for examination, and no insect or vegetable is ever found to live in it; it acts on the surface to keep the ground moist and open, and if kept around the tree by some kind of box, it may be used in gardens and borders, without being blown or scattered about. It is of the utmost importance that the collar of the root should be laid bare a few days and a thorough extermination of the grub made, before using either earth or bark. *

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Baron Humboldt says, that timber should be left standing on the tops and sides of hills, for three very good reasons:

1st. Affording a shelter during high winds.

2d. Affording better fuel than timber from low lands.

3d. Preserving the subterranean water courses, which pursue the uneven tenor of their way up the steep woodlands; but when the sun is let in, the parched earth drinks up, retards, and finally destroys them.

New York Post Office.—From the first of April to the first of May, *forty-two thousand* ship letters have been received at the Post Office, in that city.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

First exhibition of the Society for the present year, April 19, 1831.

Judge Buel presented 3 bunches pie plant, Rheum tartarum, foliage 2 to 2 1-2 feet in length.

Spencer Stafford, 1 fine bunch asparagus.

George Wilcox, 2 fine bunches radishes; 2 heads celery.

D. B. Slingerland, 3 heads celery, and a splendid collection of flowers, consisting of a variety of hyacinth, narcissus, jonquils, double violets, Persian and dwarf violets.

Thomas Churnsides, 2 fine bunches radishes; 1 fine bunch asparagus; 2 bunches celery.

Stated premiums were awarded Spencer Stafford, George Wilcox, D. B. Slingerland, and Thomas Churnsides.

Honorary premium to Judge Buel for rheum tartarum.—*Albany Argus.*

Second exhibition of the Society, May 3, 1831.

6 fine large parsnips.

12 fine heads Silecian lettuce.

1 fine boquet exotic flowers, from the garden of Stephen Van Rensselaer, sen.

7 heads spinage.

7 heads lettuce.

6 parsnips.

1 bunch 25 heads asparagus.

2 dozen large rich flavored apples, Swar, Newtown Pippins and Spitzenbergs, from the garden of D. B. Slingerland.

1 large boquet, consisting of a great variety of splendid exotic and indigenous flowers, from the garden of Jesse Buel.

1 fine bunch, 25 heads asparagus, from the garden of Spencer Stafford.

1 fine bunch radishes, raised in the open ground from the garden of James Wilson.

Stated premiums were awarded to Stephen Ven Rensselaer, sen., D. B. Slingerland, Jesse Buel, and Spencer Stafford.—*ib.*

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Editor of the Genesee Farmer—Observing that a portion of your useful paper is devoted to the language of Botany, I take the liberty to make a few remarks.

The *specific character* includes only such features of a plant as are sufficient to distinguish it from every other species of the same genus. The specific character therefore is not a *description* but a *difference*.—Of a genus "where only one species exists, a *differentia specifica* is an absurdity."*

It will then appear that where there are only two species of a genus, it is necessary only to mark the points of difference betweeen those two species; and their specific characters therefore cannot agree in any point. So in the genus *Vanguiera*, which has only two species:

V. { *edulis.* Stem unarmed, leaves large, ovate, stalked
{ *spinosa.* Stem spiny, leaves small, nearly sessile.

But where there are three or more species in a genus, the *specific character* of two of those species, may agree in several particulars; but these particulars must *differ* from some other species. Thus in the genus *Borbonia*, which has many species:

B. { *trinervia.* Leaves lanceolate, *three nerved*, entire.
{ *lanceolata.* Leaves lanceolate, *many nerved*, entire.

Here by omitting those parts in which the

* Smith's Grammar of Botany. Allow me to remark, *en passant*, that no *practical* notice of this rule is found in Eaton's Manual of Botany. The only species of a genus, there *appears* to have a specific character *like other plants.* See Adoxa, Cannabis, Dioncea, Dirca, Frasera, Galax, Humulus, Hydrastis, Mitchella, &c. &c. &c.

species agree, the student sees at a glance wherein they *differ*. Or if we take from the same genus

B. { *cordata*. Leaves cordate, many nerved, *entire*.
{ *crenata*. Leaves cordate, many nerved, *tooth letted*.

the difference between these two species is equally plain. Again, if we take

B. { *lanceolata*. Leaves *lanceolate*, many nerved, entire.
{ *cordata*. Leaves *cordate*, many nerved, entire,

the two species are at once distinguished by their *cordate*, and *lanceolate*, leaves.

It may be observed that the *specific characters* before us, are rendered much clearer by the beautiful simplicity of using *the same terms to express the same things*. Had the language been varied, according to the practice of rhetoricians, the student would scarcely be certain that different words, so near together, could mean the same thing, and his ideas would be vague and indistinct.—Of this bad taste, I select two samples from Eaton's Manual:

Bignonia { *crucigera*. Leaves conjugate, *cirrose*. [*rils*
{ *capreolata*. Leaves conjugate, *bearing tend*.

Elymus { *virginicus*.—Spikelets, *in pairs*.
{ *villosus*.—Spikelets, *gemminate*.

A *specific character* may also be rendered less perspicuous and less convenient by a confused arrangement of its parts. In the same book, the *specific character* of *Erigeron integrifolium* begins thus: "*Stem* simple," &c. but in *E. compositum* the *stem* is placed in the rear of seventeen words, and is the last thing mentioned. This want of order in the specific characters, occurs in many pages of that valuable work; but I observe with pleasure that exceptionable variations in the language are not numerous.

Q.

* An eminent botanist with more propriety begins those specific characters thus:

Bignonia { *crucigera*. Leaves conjugate, *cirrhose*.
{ *capreolata*. Leaves conjugate. *cirrhose*,

Singular Effects of Fear.

The following facts are related by Mr. Young, in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal:

A blackbird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell off and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white.—A grey linnet happened to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk: he instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident, (the outrage we would rather say) and had its feathers replaced, but they were also white.

To these we would add the case of a gentleman who was in the Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow, a few years ago, who had his intellect impaired, and his hair turned suddenly grey, by a paroxism of fear.

A Blacksmith's Study.—What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the study of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and gentlemen walk in; don't be frightened; blacksmiths were in fashion before dancing masters, and steel was used for many purposes of utility previous to the invention of corsets. In one of our editorial peregrination we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondent, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and whose pithy productions in our columns had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the first literary periodicals. On arriving at the village inn, we inquired for A. B. and was directed to a blacksmith's shop, where we found our friend busily engaged at his usual occupation.—Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and to his study. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plastered, and provided with a fire stove, a bed, a writing desk, a book case and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes, comprising some standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature. It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklins and Roger Shermans of a former age conceived and planned the movements which resulted in the establishment of our free institutions.—*Cadiz Gazette.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

National Lyceum—A convention, for the purpose of organising a National Lyceum, assembled in New York on the 4th inst. There were about thirty delegates present. Alexander Proudfit, D. D. was elected President, and John Neal, and A. J. Yates, Secretaries.—The object of this institution is "to constitute a sort of literary congress, where the great interests of literature and science, from the alphabet up to the highest branches of science, may be represented in the natural progress of things hereafter." At the last dates the convention were discussing the provisions of a convention, reported by a committee for the government of the society.

THE CABINET.

The following person are announced as composing the new Cabinet:

Mr. Livingston,	Sec'y of	State.
" Woodbury,	"	Navy.
" McLane,	"	Treasury.
" White,	"	War.

The two, first-named, have accepted their appointments, and there is no doubt of the acceptance of the two last named gentlemen.

There does not appear to have been any change made in the Attorney General.

The son of Gov. Desha, of Kentucky, who murdered Baker about eight years ago, and who escaped the gallows through the insufficiency of the evidence and the technicalities of the law, lately died at Texas; confessing as he was about to depart, that he did kill Baker, and was guilty of other atrocities about 'equal thereto.'

Henry Seymour, Esq. has resigned the office of Canal Commissioner of this state. Mr. Seymour was appointed in 1819, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Ellicott.

The Governor, by virtue of the power vested in him by the revised statutes, has appointed Jonas Earll, jun. Esq. late a member of congress from Onondaga county, Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Seymour.

THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday, remarks:—We are without any later intelligence from Europe. The market, generally, has undergone but little alteration. The supplies of Flour are greater than were ever before known: at least fifty thousand barrels have already been received by the canal, during the last two or three weeks. The market, all things considered, has been very firm for flour, and prices have left off nearly the same as our last. The shipping interest has improved at least 25 per cent within a few months. Freights continue good; and ship building is more active than for many years.—Ten or fifteen ships are now on the stocks, and preparing to be set up; every yard has as much as it can do; and carpenters are getting two dollars a day wages. The money market continues abundant.

THE CROPS.

The Fredericktown Herald states that it hears from all parts of the country the most cheerful hopes expressed of a rich harvest. The wheat crop, especially, promises to be abundant—the FLY having as yet done very little damage.

Fredericktown, (Md.) April 30.

The Crops.—We are gratified to state that, from all quarters of the country we hear the most cheering hopes expressed of a rich harvest. The wheat crop especially, is so far very fine, and "*the fly*" has done but little damage—the other kinds of small grain also promise well; and should it please the great "disposer of events" to afflict the European nations with war, our farmers will have a large quantity of grain for the new market which will be thereby created. But the best and surest dependance of the farmer is on the '*home market;*' and it is only in the security and extent of which that he can hope to receive a just compensation for his labors on the soil. The low price of produce is solely attributable to the want of comsumers; and with the present policy of all foreign nations, they cannot be increased, unless among ourselves by the diversion of a portion of hose who raised bread to those who will eat it.

Lieut. McMurdo, of the British Horse Artillery, was killed in a *Tiger Hunt*, at Jaulnah, near Madras, East Indies, on the 11th September last. The animal sprang upon his victim from a cover of bushes, broke his leg, and tore his arms and shoulders terribly. Two other officers were with McM. who immediately despatched the tiger, but the poor man died before medical aid could be procured.

Fires.—The store of Smith and Moore, Andes, Del. co. was burnt on Sunday morning last. Loss $1500—insured.

On the 23th ult. two children were burnt to death, at Norway, in the house of a Mr. Davis. The fire originated in the absurd practice of drying flax about the fire in the house.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending May 7, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Barometer	Wind	clear	clo'dy	rainy	high winds	Observations
1	M	56	29,16	n w		1			
	E	48	29,15	n w		1			
2	M	60	29,18	n w		1			
	E	48	29,15	w		1			
3	M	68	29,10	w					
	E	54	29,05	s			1		2-10 thunder shower
4	M	58	29,16	s w		1			
	E	42	29,30	w		1		1	
5	M	50	29,40	w	1				
	E	36	29,55	w	1				
6	M	55	29,55	n	1				
	E	42	29,50	w	1				
7	M	68	29,38	s	1				
	E	52	29,25	s		1			

MISCELLANIES.

Yellow Locust, Robinia pseudo acacia.—Mr. Wm. Buckminster of Framingham, encouraged by a premium of fifty dollars, offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, sowed some seed in 1828. He first poured boiling water on them and let them soak three or four days. He then sowed them in his garden. In the spring following, he transplanted them in worn-out land, in rows eight feet apart, and four feet distant in the rows. On an acre he has one thousand trees, some of which are four and a half feet in circumference. Many a farmer would add to the value of his farm by following this example.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Currying Cows.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hair. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they too often swallow the hair, and receive injury. —*Ib.*

The Newtown Spitzenberg Apple, Matchless.—A great reputation attaches to a class of American apples called the Spitzenbergs, of which this is the best; but they are not to be compared with such fruit as the Ribstone Pippin, the Cornish July-flower, the Golden Harvey, and others of our fine English varieties. This is, however, an apple of merit. It bears well, is a pretty good bearer on a standard, and will keep to the end of January.—*Pom. Mag.*

Plaster for Trees.—The cheapest and most suitable remedy for wounds upon trees occasioned by pruning, is Spanish brown paint, a little thicker than painters generally use. Lay it on with a brush, and take care to cover the wounded part thoroughly. This will effectually exclude the air and weather, and Nature's healing process will soon perform the cure.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Prevention of the Mildew on Peach and Nectarine Trees.—Sir, the following preventive of the mildew on Peach and Nectarine trees has simplicity, as well as the experience of many years, to recommend it.:—Take of sulphur and rain or river water, in proportions of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water. Put the quantity which may be required into a copper or boiler, and let it (after it commences boiling) boil for half an hour: after which it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state, when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of the garden engine or syringe, as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it is annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger.—*Loudon.*

A Sweet Chesnut of a very superior sort, well deserving the attention of nurserymen as a source of scions for grafting, stands in the garden of Capt. Clemens, in the parish of St. Peters, Jersey. Mr. Donald of the Goldworth nursery, and Mr. Roy of Aberdeen new nursery, expect to have plants for sale in the autumn of 1831.—*Gar. Mag.*

Propagation of Grape Vines.—The enterprize and experience of Mr. Longworth, are worthy of notice. He has a variety of vines which he raised from the seed, producing different varieties of Grapes, which bid fair to be excellent wine Grapes. His mode of propagating the vine on the wild stock, has in no instance failed, and merits description. Late in the fall he selects a wild vine, about the size of a walking stick—cuts it about three feet from the ground, and digs it up with as much root as he conveniently can, and transfers it to a hole, in which are mingled, fine manure and light rich soil; thus the root is placed until March. He then cuts it close to the ground, and inserts neatly the Grape scion, in the same manner in which an Apple tree is grafted. He then applies a paste made of clay and fine dry horse dung, then scrapes the loose rich earth around into the top of the graft. So luxuriant is the growth, that it is necessary, the first season, to protect them from the severity of the frost, by covering them with earth. They bear plentifully the second year, and are more hardy and fruitful than if raised from cuttings. Next season, we may expect to see Mr. Longworth in our market, with Grapes worth looking at, worth buying, and worth eating.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

A method of accelerating the maturity of Melons.—This consists in spreading under and around the melons, a bed of pulverised charcoal two inches deep. Lampodias, at Freiheng, attempted this experiment in 1818, and he succeeded in ripening melons in a box filled with earth and not covered during the cold summer of that year. The surface of the charcoal attained a temperature at noon of from 115 to 138 degrees, while elsewhere it was only from 85 to 88 degrees.—*American Farmer.*

Bee Hives.—Mr. Abijah Alley of this city, has exhibited a model of a Bee house, which appears to us to combine many conveniences, and to render the care of Bees much less troublesome than the usual mode of keeping them. Mr. Owen's system of communities in parallelograms, is, with some modifications, adopted for the plan; which is to congregate a large number of families, or swarms of Bees, into one building, which is so constructed that the owner of it may, at his pleasure, go into the rear of the hives and expel the Bees from one of the four rooms or divisions, into which each hive is separated, and take from it one fourth (or half, as the case may require) of the honey laid up for their winter stores. The model will be exhibited at Mr. Parkhurst's agricultural warehouse, on Lower-market street, and the inventor will also exhibit it at the meeting of the society, to-morrow. We subjoin his own remarks on the subject.—*West. Tiller.*

Discovery of Indian Corn.—This record of history is going the rounds of the papers, and though we believe the first discovery of the nutritious food is well known to all familiar with the early story of New-England—we may as well repeat the particulars which first led to the use of Indian Corn among the settlers. Captain Miles Standish, who was called the "Hero of New-England," previous to the settlement of the puritans, commanded one of the parties bent on exploring the country, amounting in all to sixteen men. In their progress they met with several hillocks, supposed to be the burial places of the Indians, but as they advanced, finding many more, they closely examined them, and discovered that they contained what they afterwards knew to be Indian Corn. Being buried in the ear, it excited their curiosity, and by some of the party it was thought a valuable acquisition, while others, who ate it in a raw state, did not relish it, and thought it worth little or nothing. They secured, however, some seed. In the ensuing spring, a Squanto, a friendly Indian, instructed them in the culture of it, and it was probably the means of saving them afterwards from famine.——*N. Y Mer.*

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
EASTERN STATES.			
Maine	298,335	339,462	101,127
New-Hampshire	244,161	269,533	28,372
Vermont	235,764	280,665	44,901
Massachusetts	523,287	510,100	86,813
Connecticut	275,248	297,711	22,463
Rhode-Island	83,059	97,211	14,152
	1,659,854	1,954,682	297,828
MIDDLE STATES.			
New-York	1,372,812	1,934,496	561,684
New-Jersey	277,575	320,779	43,204
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,034	280,576
Delaware	72,749	76,737	3,988
Maryland	407,350	446,913	39,563
	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Virginia	1,065,366	1,186,297	120,931
North Carolina	638,829	738,470	99,641
South Carolina	502,741	581,478	78,838
Georgia	340,989	516,567	175,578
	2,547,925	3,032,812	474,887
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio	581,434	37,679	356,245
Kentucky	564,317	688,844	124,527
Indiana	147,178	341,585	194,404
Illinois	55,211	157,575	102,364
Missouri	66,586	137,427	70,842
	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.			
Tennessee	422,813	684,822	262,009
Louisiana	153,407	215,275	62,168
Alabama	127,901	309,216	181,351
Mississippi	75,448	97,865	22,417
	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
TERRITORIES			
Dis. of Columbia	33,039	39,858	6,819
Michigan	8,896	31,696	22,802
Arkansas	14,246	30,380	16,134
Florida	——	34,725	——
	56,181	136,611	80,430
RECAPITULATION			
E. States	1,659,854	1,954,682	297,828
M. States	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
S. States	2,547,925	3,022,812	474,887
W. States	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
S. W. States	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
Territories	56,181	136,611	80,430
Total	9,637,299	12,796,649	3,158,450

ROMANTIC—Augusta, Geo. Feb. 14.—Report says, that lately the Sand Bar Ferryman picked up in the river floating down, a nice mahogany cradle, closely caulked, so as to exclude the water. It had the usual cradle clothing, and its quilt was neatly spread and tucked beneath its soft bed of feathers. The ferryman towed it ashore and began to examine the value of his prize. He raised the covering, and behold! a beautiful infant, handsomely dressed, lay beneath in undisturbed slumbers. He carried it to his mistress, where it has found that protection denied by an unnatural mother.